rior of the Republic. South Pacific.-The steamer Lima arrived at Panama on the 5th, with dates from Chili to May 18, and Pera 29th. From Chili there is little to add to the last Peru 29th. From Chili there is little to add to the last accounts. Everything remains quiet, and the people devote themselves to internal improvements. Mr. Wheelwright's project for a trans-Andine railway appears to meet with great favor. The extension of the Santiago Railroad to San Fernando is contemplated. By way of Montevideo, letters have been received from Stanley Bay (Falkland Islands), dated March 17, aunouncing the loss of the American ship Sea Ranger, from Liverpool to California, crew and part of the cargo sawed. By the same way we hear that the Indians of Terra del Fuego had seized the schooner Allen Ganden (Gardiner), in Woolva, Beagle Passare, and ans of Terra del Fuego had seized the schooner Alles Ganden (Gardiner), in Woolya, Bengle Passage, and murdered Capt. Fell, five of the crew and a missionary. I notice in the Valparaiso papers the death of Mr. Richard Aslop of the house of Aslop & Co. of that city. The funeral was to take place on the morning of the 18th May.

The Valparaiso market for the fortnight ending May 17 had been active. Most articles are fully smaller.

It had been active. Most articles are fully supplied. Carolina rice, assorted lumber, and cheese, scarce. Candles firm and in demand. Exchange on New York, 60 days, 43/d.: Paris, 4f.55c. Freight to Northern States, \$45: Europe, £3.

Bolivia.—Although I mentioned in my last, per North Start, that there was no probability of Peru going to war with Bolivia, the last advices from the latter Republic state that Dr. Linares, the President, ext waiting for Peru to take the initiative, has published an edict declaring all communication between the two-countries at an end from the let of June, and that he has concentrated an army of 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry on the frontier, against which Castilla can scarcely bring a larger force, as he requires a portion of his army to garrison the southern towns for feur of revolution. His nominal force consists of 15,000, but he probably could not bring half the number into the field. On the other hand, Linares has the clergy opposed to him, and in case of war might find those troublesome fellows stirring up an internal revolution. A company of Bolivian espitalists propose to open a road from the Eastern provinces to the La Plata River, to afford them a means of sending the rich and varied products of the interior to the Atlantic seaboard, and a market in Europe and the United States. PERU.—The prospect of a war with Bolivia occupies public attention to the exclusion of almost every other matter. Some excitement is also caused by the approaching award of the Guano contracts, for so long a time held by Gibbs & Co. of London, and out of which they have made a princely fortune. Basiness still continues dull, and freights low, although there are not many vessels seeking guano charters.

ECUADOR.—Since the departure of Flores from Peru nothing has been heardof his whereabouts, but it is supposed that by this time he has managed to reach Quito, and placed himself by saying that he had only given it as a rumor. In Gunyaquil business was exceedingly dull.

New-GRANADA.—Late advices f

the press.
P. S.—From a gentleman just returned from Austra
lia I learn that the British Government had decided or I. S.—From a gentleman just returned from Austra-ian I learn that the British Government had decided on on accepting the protectorate of the Feejee Islands. This was resolved upon in consequence of the increas-ing French influence in the Pacific.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AFRICAN ORIGIN OF THE UNITED STATES AND CAN-

MY BEAR FRIENDS: As thousands of you are waiting for my conclusions of Hayti as a place for your future homes, I hasten to give them to you. The want of time necessitates me to reply to your many inquiries publicly. I have already given more time and expended more money in behalf of the cause of emigration to this country than I can well afford.

It is due to myself-in truth, to you and to Haytito say there are three things that may make materially against you in emigrating to Hayti. 1. Its military Government; 2. Its concordat, or white ministers of the national religion; and 3. The national lands not being put into market at a definite price. Of the first statement I have to say, I know your education, convictions, and sympathies are not in favor of a military

being put into market at a definite price. Of the first statement I have to say, I know your education, convictions, and sympathies are not in favor of a military Government. You are Republican. A Government of the kind may call its citizens from the culture of the soil in the future as it has done in the past. Such a Government was absolutely necessary to drive from this country its tyrants; but it may tend to oppression after people are rid of their tyrants. However, the fault will be yours, if the evils, to you, of a military Government shall long continue in Hayti, since her 790,000 inhabitants fraternally invite millions of her reguldican brothers to become common owners of the country bought with their fathers' hearts' blood, and to aid them to shape its destiny. Of the second auggestion I remark, in view of the false political and so-called religious ideas of the world, as indicating the black man's right to control and englave him, opyression is to be feared from white men with such power, and revolution as the result of it. I cannot lorget, however, that Haytiens have a just and worldwide fame for their slangther of tyrants, even among the priceathood. But an extensive emigration would prevent such an evil. Of the third remark, I will only restates and come to this country while it is uncertain what lands you can buy and the price of land is indefinite. I make that remark, however, with the honest conviction that both Government and private land owners will do in the case what is reasonable and just. Allow me now to say: 1. That Hayti is unsurpassed by any country in the world for beauty of secnery, for salisbrity of climate, and for richness of soil. 2. Hayti si the only country on this continent that makes men of the African race in America this Government as home that they should live in, and take cars of it. For men do better by their own, and their own by them, than they will put the formary, and control of the marks of the world, and or present population; hence, her arms are open to tending foe.

Haytien timbers into furniture and her logwood into extract, will be benefactors of Hayti, and heirs to her homers and riches. And they, who cultivate and manufacture Haytien cotton and sugar, raise rice, grow corn, &c., will reduce the price of the American slave to a mere cipher, save millions of dollars to Hayti, and will be controllers of her finances and her commercial lords. Is Cotton king? Hereigns here. 3. Let not a pamphlet, published by an unknown and, of course, unresponsible person, and printed by T. B. Pugh of Philadelphia, 1860, mislead any of you. The author of it does thus much at least: (1), he slanders Hayti by trying to degrade the mass of her citizens, especially her black ones; (2), his statement is false in regard to the prejudice of the blacks and mulattoes against each other—the prejudice is for place more than color. I do not believe it to be greater here than it is in the United States and Canadas among the same kind of people; (3), he shows that he is an old wolf dyed in the wool, for he tries hard to convince the world that the negro is naturally inferior to the white man; (4), he is fearful that the Haytien Government will be a dargerous element on this continent, if the free blacks come here in mass, hence, he wants them still to de-

the negro is naturally inferior to the white man; (4), he is fearful that the Haytien Government will be a dargerous element on this continent, if the free blacks come here in mass; hence, he wants them still to degrade themselves by remaining in the United States; (5), he wants Hayti to alter her Constitution, and to allow her enemies to own real property in the country, in order to their becoming our masters. We challenge the author of that book to give his name to the public. 10. Such are my convictions, after having seen the principal parts of Hayti, and examined somewhat into the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the people, the working of the Government, the quality and productions of the soil, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the country. With the Government's exemptions to emigrants which I have sent you, I doubt whether even the objections I have mentioned will militate against Christian colonies; hence, my advice to you, if you come here, is, 1st, To have a definite arrangement with Government and private land owners, before you come, about hands: 2d, Then to charter vesels, and come independent of the Government aid, or pay it back if you have to take it, and settle in Colonies of not less than 100 families each; and, 3d, As duties to you, when you come, will be free, bring with you all the farming, mechanical and manufacturing articles you need, sait provisions for six months, mostly light clothing, bedding, furniture, grape cuttings, fruit seeds, hand grist mills, portable saw mills, cotton gins, &c. The Government will let you have things about in your own way in your colonies, and will give you lands for schools and chaples.

Respectfully, &c., W. P. NEWMAN.

Porton-Prince, May II, 1860.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received the following assurances from the Government:

1. Not only adult immigrants, but all their children not born in Hayti, shall be exempt from military service.

2. The Government is ready to sell lands at low rate

2. The Government is ready to seel fauls at low rates to immigrants, and in many cases on a credit of from 5 to 10 years.

3. Application may be made in person by deputations of companies intending to remove to Hayti, or through B. C. Clark, esq., Haytian Consul, Boston, Mass.

4. The Government will defend all Protestants who shall settle in Hayti in the enjoyment of the largest re-

COUNTRY JOURNALISM.

LETTER FROM A CITY TO A COUNTRY EDITOR.

Correspondence of The Randolph Republican.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1860.

New-York, April 3, 1860.

FRIEND FLETCHER: I have a line from you inform ing me that you are about to start a paper at Sparta and hinting that a line from me for its first issue would be acceptable. Allow me, then, as one who spent his most hopeful and observant years in a country printing office, and who sincerely believes that the art of con-

office, and who sincerely believes that the art of conducting country (or city) newspapers has not yet obtained its ultimate perfection, to set before you a few hints on making up an interesting and popular gazette for a rural district like yours.

I. Begin with a clear conception that the subject of deepest interest to an average human being is himself; next to that, he is most concerned about his neighbors. Asia and the Tongo Islands stand a long way after these in his regard. It does seem to me that most country journals are oblivious as to these vital truths. If you will, so soon as may be, secure a wide-awake, judicious correspondent in each village and township of your county—some young lawyer, doctor, clerk in a store, or assistant in a post-office—who will promptly send you whatever of moment occurs in his vicinity, and will make up at least half your journal of local matter thus collected, nobody in the county can long do without it. Do not let a new church be organized, or new members be added to one already existing, a farm be sold, a new house be raised, a mill be set in motion, a store be opened, nor anything of interest to a motion, a store be opened, nor anything of interest to dozen families occur, without having the fact duly though briefly chronicled in your columns. If a farmer cuts big tree, or grows a mammoth beet, or harvests a bounteous yield of wheat or corn, set forth the fact a bounteous yield of wheat or corn, set forth the fact a big tree, or grows a mammoth beet, or harvests a bounteous yield of wheat or corn, set forth the fact as concisely and unexceptionably as possible. In due time, obtain and print a brief historical and statistical account of each township—who first settled in it, who have been its prominent citizens, who attained advanced years therein, &c. Record every birth as well as every marriage and death. In short, make your paper a perfect mirror of every thing done in your county that its citizens ought to know; and, whenever a farm is sold, try to ascertain what it brought at previous sales, and how it has been managed meantime. One year of this, faithfully followed up, will fix the value of each farm in the county, and render it as easily determined as that of a busbel of corn.

II. Take an earnest and active if not a leading part in the advancement of Home Industry. Do your utmost to promote not only an annual County Fair, but Town Fairs as well. Persuade each farmer and mechanic to send something to such Fairs, though it be a

Town Fairs as well. Persuade each lariner and mechanic to send something to such Fairs, though it be a pair of well-made shoes from the one, or a good ear of corn from the other. If any one undertakes a new branch of industry in the county, especially if it be a manufacture, do not wait to be solicited, but hasten to give him a helping hand. Ask the people to buy his flour, or starch, or woolens, or boots, or whatever may be his product, if it be good, in preference to any that may be brought into the county to compete with him. Encourage and aid him to the best of your ability. By persevering in this course a few years, you will largely increase the population of your county and the value of every acre of its soil.

111. Don't let the politicians and aspirants of the County own you. They may be clever fellows, as they often are; but, if you keep your eyes open, yon will see something that they seem blind to, and must speak out accordingly. Do your best to keep the number of public trusts, the amount of official emoluments, and the consequent rate of taxation other than for common schools, as low as may be. Remember that—in addition to the radical righteousness of the thing—the taxapayers take many more papers than the tax-consumers.

I would like to say more, but am busied excessively.

I would like to say more, but am buried excessively.

That you may deserve and achieve success is the ear-

Tribune Office, New-York. HORACE GREELEY.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Ha ana, arrived at this porton Tuesday morning. The De Soto left New-Orleans on Tuesday 12th, a. m., and had a fine run over to Havana, arriving early on the morning of the 14th. Left Havana at p. m. on the 15th for New-York. During two days she experienced strong north-east winds, with heavy,

No particular news of interest had transpired since the sailing of the last steamer.

The French sloop-of-war Olive remained in Havana

to clear shortly for Vera Cruz.

A cargo of negroes had been landed to the westward a few days previous to the arrival of the De Soto and one cargo had been captured by a Spanish cruiser The British gun-boat Jasper was to leave on a cruis shortly. The United States steamer Crusader was still cruising to the eastward, all well.

Markets quiet, with but slight movements. The health of Havana continues good, and country the same. Sugar-making continues on many estates. Freights—There is an active demand for vessels, but the arrivals have been moderate, and better rates have

been obtained. THE NEGROES IN CANADA.

A correspondent who has recently visited Canada writes as follows concerning the negroes settled there; "I went with a view of examining the country and the condition of the people of color. It is currently reported all along the Southern border, and of course in the 'interior' of the South, that the colored people in Canada sre in a suffering and even starving condition. Being a Southron myself, I knew the value of this report to Slavery, and as I am opposed to all lying I was determined to find out the truth of this matter. And I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal observation and I am prepared to say from personal interviews with reliable men from different parts of Canada, that the report above mentioned is utterly false! The country is fine, land yielding splendid crops and manylof the colored people are amassing wealth. All parties testify that the colored man's condition is as good a that of any other emigrants. Why should it not be? Except Slavery has paralized his manly energies! There is a prejudice of color among the whites on the ground of social equality; and so far as I could see and hear, both white and colored discourage apy attempts at amalgamation of the races." A correspondent who has recently visited Canada

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Yesterday the Orientals probably enjoyed a more quiet time than they have been suffered to pass since their arrival in the United States. According to the programme of somebody in authority-although the Chairman of the Joint Municipal Committee avows that he never heard of the plan until he read it in yesterday's TRIBUNK-they were to have visited Greenward Cemetery, starting from the Hotel at about 1 o'clock p. m. But in the morning a vigorous and refreshing Summer rain poured down, and all thoughts of the excursion were set aside.

The Embassadors kept within their rooms through-out the day. Before the shower, however, and during the afterneon, small groups of the officers, accompanied by their attendants, went shopping in various directions, visited many of the leading Broadway stores, and made purchases of books, jewelry, and articles of bijouterie. Wherever the Japanese appeared, a motley crowd gathered around, or followed them through the streets. Although these throngs were always cordial, and as respectful as their curiosity would permit, yet the services of the attendant policemen were frequently requisite to save the for-

eigners from annoyance.
Without doubt Matsemoto Sanojon, the erudite Secretary to the Embasey, will find occasion, when he writes the history of his Western-Hemispheric tour,

to use language similar to the following.

"And in this great city—populous as Yeddo, and beautiful with many spacious streets—even as in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, did the barwashington, baltimore and remadespins, and the ob-barous rabble continually press about us wherever we went, making signs to each other, and touching our garments and our very persons, to discover whether we were mortal, and made of like flesh and muscle with themselves."

At the hotel the Japanese were occupied with little else than the arrangement of their effects and with their meals and usual social intercourse. Four meals are served daily to them all. At 8 a. m. they partake sparingly of fish, fowl, rice, and eggs; at 12 m. and 6 p. m. they eat full dinners, consisting of soup, fish, chicken, rice, and toothsome, nomerous preserves and confections. With these two meals they drink claret and champagne. At 8 in the evening tea is served, and no further refreshment is taken during the day.

The arrangements at the Metropolitan continue to maintain the selectest privacy of the Japanese. In the long row of third-floor front parlors, thrown en suite, they find not only roomy and luxurious sleeping apartments, but a socialistic extension of in-door life-a series of chambers, through whose magnificent variety each of them can promenade, join his comrades, make and return visits, or, seeking a secluded nook, resign himself to that dreamy quietude which is the type and benizon of oriental life. No boisterous New-World intruder, whose creed is to plane off the valued habits of other races to a level with his own cosmopolitism can invade these secure retreats, or even tramp through the railed and guarded corridors between. On the display of a ticket, given the visitor at the office-deek, to the twin policemen who stand like Gog and Magog at the foot of the grand staircase, access in granted to the second floor. Here, too, a jealous care s exercised that the most favored shall see more of the Japanese than such glimpees as he may catch of some clive-hued, blue-robed attendant, or of Tommy, who so often laughs along, escaping from the stranger who would arrest him; nothing of their surroundings save the bronze statues, bannerols and garlands, that make the long hall picturesque from end

But the vail of mystery which the Naval and Municipal Commissions, undoubtedly magnetized by their intercourse with the reticent Japanese, are careful to throw over all their own doings, is something more than amusing. The senior officer of the first-named body exclaimed yesterday, with many emphatics, against the perverseness of the newspapers in publishing all his news. As for the Committee of the Common Council, that august body locks itself within its parlor, to which no outsider is admitted on any pretense, smokes its cigars in dignity, and doubt transacts other business of importance. At the door may be continually seen, not only the policeman who guards it, but some patient reporter, hopefully waiting to catch charily-granted information from any member

passing out or in.

The fact is, that while the Committee are justly proud of the seclusion which the Messrs. Leland have enabled the Japanese to enjoy, they are quite as proud of the fact that they have the City's guests all to themselves. In one respect, they would seem to put too fine a point upon it. There are correspondents of our journals who, by virtue of gentlemanly bearing and deference to the Orientel feelings, were admitted to the Oriental confidence and friendship at Washington; who accompanied the Japan the Japanese are always glad to see; to whose admirable letters, in fine, the whole country is indebted for most accurate and charmingly told details of the life and aspect of these strange people. The writers al-luded to have received few more privileges of access to their friends at the Metropolitan Hotel than if they were strangers, actuated by a common, sight-loving enriority.

Last night many of the Japanese strolled into Nixon's Gardon, which popular resort is reaping a harvest from the crowds drawn by their anticipated presence. To-day they will attend the afternoon matinee at the Academy of Music, when "Poliuto" is to be given. To-morrow, the Entertainment proffered by James Gordon Bennett. Next week, the grand crash and glitter of the Municipal Ball at the Metropolitan

SOMETHING ABOUT SLAVERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse. SIR: THE TRIBUNE, as a public journal, takes a gen eral, and sometimes a particular interest, in subjects connected with the African slave-trade. Within a few weeks several suspected vessels have been overhauled, and, of legal necessity, no doubt, allowed to go on their way rejoicing. Two are now in the terrible claws of the Marshal and District-Attorney, waiting their turns also to be made happy. The whole thing smells strongly of farce, if of nothing stronger. How much loes the sport cost for each vessel? But what is on this subject the most remarkable

feature, is that some vessels are grabbed and detained with a most creditable alacrity, while others of the same stamp are granted apparent impunity. Now, Sir, this is the point of the case. Can you enlighten our darkness in this matter? Some time ago a well-known firm in this city fitted out the Cygnet for Madeira. That vessel delivered two cargoes of woolyheads at Cuba, and was soized with her third cargo in transitu. The same firm has lately fitted out several vessels—among them the Sea Foam and C. W. White -freighted with water, rice, breadstuffs, &c., the usual slave-dealing cargo. Directly after their departure the steamer City of Norfolk, already suspected, lears with a handful of freight and proceeds to join her reputed tenders. None of these vessels were stopped, although information was lodged against some of them, especially the steamer. The same thing is alleged in the recent case of the Lucky Star. She did not even have an American seaman on board, although the law requires that two thirds shall be

It is a subject exciting curious inquiry, whether so cial, domestic, or pecuniary considerations can have any undue influence on official conduct in this connection. Why are certain officials supposed to be release less in some cases and so extremely accommodating in others? If you cannot enlighten us on this subject, shall have to inquire elsewhere—and I shrewdly guess I know where to inquire.

FROM JAMAICA.-We have Jamaica papers to the 25th of May, but they contain not a word of news.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board met or Tuesday morning, and granted four licenses-three to innkeepers and one to a storekeeper-at \$30 each.

CITY ITEMS.

We had a glorious and much-needed thunder shower esterday, which lasted for nearly two hours, completely saturating the thirrty earth, and brightening the drooping vegetation. Wherever it fell, it raised gold for the husbandman. There was a promise, last evening, of more rain, which was abundantly fulfilled before midnight. The good which it will do to the growing crops is incalculable. During the storm yesterday morning, about 11; o'clock a very sudden and heavy peal of thunder was heard, and the lightning, which had preceded it. upon inquiry, was found to have struck the building No. 21 assan street, owned by Schuchardt & Gebhard, bankers. A pole on the roof of the building, used by the family of the janitor, to which to attach a clothe line, was shivered in pieces, but beyond this no damage was caused. The electricity filled the entire building, and greatly startled the occupants

Bull's HEAD .- New-York Cattle Market ,- Tuesday, June 19.—The market opened this morning with about 3,600 head of bullocks in the sale pens, of a decidedly better quality than the average last week; and unless there is a decided improvement in prices to-morrow, the sales will show that the stock, although of more value, has sold for less money. The range of prices ? It net weight is from seven to nine cents, and things look to-day as though the average would be eight cents. It was 81 cents last week. A few extra fine bullocks may be sold at prices equivalent to 94 cer ts a pound net, but not upon the weights estimated by owners, who all say that butchers have not in any of these low markets estimated cattle as high as they will honestly weigh. In many cases this is undoubtedly true-in some cases we know it is. It is generally so in declining markets. It was the same this time last year with the beef market. A fine shower which fell this forenoon, hard enough to stop business for an hour, did not help trade any; for it told the butchers that it would bring a great increase to the supply of strawberries, hasten and cheapen garden vegetables, and lessen the demand for meat. As for the beef cattle market, it is down past all hope of recovery, as many have expected in June, and the ten-dency of things to-day is strong toward a still further decline. Of that we shall see and report in full to

THE JAPANESE MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY .- This brilliant event of the season will take place at the Academy to-day, at 1 o'clock. The Japanese Embassadors, their suite, and the American officers having them in charge, will be present. The places for them have been selected. The operatic company will be in full force. The opera "Poliuto" will be given, a Japanese march by Muzio played, and other entertainments as described in the advertisements. Many men, women, and children will be present.

POSTPONEMENT OF MISS ROSELLA'S BALLOON AS CENSION.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather Miss Rosella will not ascend until to-morrow, Thursday, June 21.

TRIAL OF A POLICE CAPTAIN .- Capt. White of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, was on trial before Commissioner Bergen yesterday afternoon, to answer charge of striking Officer Lyons of the same precinct. The officer alleged that the captain was under the in-fluence of liquor at the time. Officer Lyons did not make the complaint until sent for by Mr. Bergen.

The old Commercial Advertiser, once known as the lowest and most old-fashioned of the blanket-sheets is coming up with the times quite rapidly. In typographic appearance, it now compares favorably with the other evening journals, and in enterprise it does not lag behind. Yesterday it presented each of its readers with fac-simile autographs of the Japanese Embassa-dors, as well as the latest news up to 4 o'clock p. m.

PICNIC OF DR. CHAPIN'S SABBATH SCHOOL .- Yes terday morning the children belonging to the Sabbath School connected with the Church of the Unity (Dr. Chapin's) left the city on the steamer Croton for Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, on a picnic excursion. Beside the children, there were a number of their parents and friends on board. They were accompanied by the band of the Seventh Regiment. At 9 o'clock they left the wharf at the foot of Spring street. Soon after they started, a heavy thunderstorm came up, but the steamer sped on with its precious and determined-to-be happy freight. The day was spent pleasantly, how-ever, although some little alteration had necessarily to be made in the programme of the enjoyments.

CORNER LOAFERS .- For years past, hundreds of idle and dissolute boys, who amuse themselves by making coarse and vulgar jokes and indecent remarks upon men and women passing near them. These gangs consist of young men and boys between the ages of ten and twenty years, who generally congregate about dark corners after nightfall. Heretofore they have been occasionally disturbed by the police, but the patrolman would no sooner turn his back than they would again reassemble, and renew their insults upon assers-by. If any man whom they insulted should etaliate, he would, unless possessed of a brave spirit and vigorous muscle, receive a severe beating at their hands. In many instances the police feared to disturb them, and they have grown to be an immense pest to the neighborhoods where they assemble. Recently an order was issued from Police Headquarters, holding policemen responsible for such unlawful assemblages on their posts. For a night or two thereafter the corner loafers" were obliged to seek other quarters, and the majority took refuge in neighboring groggeries but the order is becoming a dead letter, and will soon be considered entirely so on the policemen's book of rules. Not a Ward in the city is free from these pests, and we venture to say never will be until the Board of Magistrates overlook all political considerations, and ommit the vagabonds to prison whenever they are arrested. The policemen say, and with a show of truth too, "What is the use of our arresting these fellows when the magistrates let them go in the morning, and, besides, censure us for taking them into

SUPERINTENDENT OF CASTLE GARDEN.-The Comnittee of the Commissioners of Emigration to whom was referred the matter of selecting or nominating a Superintendent of Castle Garden in the place of Joh A. Kennedy, who was appointed General Superintendent of Police, was to have met on Monday at Castle Garden, but failed to do so on account of the absence of Mr. Purdy. The matter will probably lie over until Wednesday, when the Board, at their regular meeting, will dispose of it. We understand that there are have not been made known. It is believed by some that the management of the Garden will be placed in the hands of Capt. Crabtree, and the office formerly occapied by Mr. Kennedy abolished. As some add tional help will be required, a clerk will be appointed, o follow such directions or orders as may be issued by Capt. Crabtree. The Commissioners are very eco-nomical in their expenditures, and will doubtless make some such arrangement as above mentioned, in order to effect a saving in the Department. In the office held by Dr. Jerome, who was appointed by the Gov-ernor as Resident Physician of Quarantine, the Emigration Department is saddled with a useless expendi-ture of \$3,000 a year. The Doctor has nothing to do but enjoy his otium cum dignitate, and draw his pay. Not content with drawing so large a salary for doing nothing, the Doctor has resently presented to the Commissioners the bills of his steward and servant girls, with a polite request for the Board to pay their wages.

LAUNCH,-The new pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall built by Mr. Henry Steers for the New-York pilots, will be launched from the foot of Twelfth street, East River, this morning, at 91 o'clock.

THE MANURE HEAPS .- After many loud expression of dissatisfaction and disobedience, the keepers of private manure-yards throughout the city, in number upward of 20, each yard involving sums of from \$20,-000 to \$40,000 per annum, are slowly working off their material on hand to some other shore, the City Inspector having firmly insisted, through broils and unleasant influences which were brought to bear, that such must be their course if they would avoid the rigor of the law. These nuisances were, in the aggre-

gate, more common than the people generally had reason to suppose.

In the Third-avenue stables alone, for instance, there are more than 2,000 horses kept. The number of dung-beaps in charge of the city is eight. On Broadway, between the Battery and Union-square alone, the droppings daily collected by the scavengers amount to from fifteen to twenty loads of the size of a large coal-cart. At first the dung-dealers stoutly de-nied that they ever rotted or cured the manure in their yards, and they insisted, therefore, that the City In-

spector had no right to remove them.

The City Inspector, however, visited the various yards incog., and saw, with his own eyes, that these presentations were incorrect. One of the largest of all the dung-heaps is that near Washington Market, which is under the charge of the city. No curing and rotting processes have been in progress here, and the complaints against it as a nuisance consequently were nore rare than in the case of those privately owned. The city dung-heaps are, however, being removed in the same way as all the others.

THE FASHION RACES .- The races over the Fashion Course will be resumed to-day. We append the pro-

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, June 20 .- Proprietor's Purse \$500. we mile heats.

Same Day—Subscribers' Handicap \$500, two and a half miles.

Same day—Sweepstakes for coles and filles then three years

id: mile heats: \$300 subscription, \$100 forfeit, the Proprietors

The entries are: Nicholas, 115 pounds; Irona, 111

pounds; Prophet, 100 pounds, and Throgeneck, 95 pounds. Two miles and a half Dash, \$500 added, Proprietors' purse. Two mile heats, \$500, and sweepstakes for three-year-olds, \$1,300. Entries, Rosa Bonheur, Bourbon, Cyclone, and Red Eagle. These races are under the management of Mr. Henry Colton, who aims to free them from those objectionable features peculiar to most places of this kind. Ludies and gentlenen go to the course assured that nothing will be permitted which would be in the slightest degree offensive. COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH,-The Commis

of Health now hold meetings three times a week, viz: on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The regular Quarantine season does not begin, however, until the first of next month. All vessels in the harbor are visited by the Resident Physician, and those of a doubtful character are referred at the stated meetings. for immediate action. The Commissioners were to have had a meeting on Monday, but did not get a quorum in consequence of the Japanese ovation.

Two New-Yorkers Fighting a Duel in Mary-LAND .- The Baltimore Exchange of Saturday conains the following account of the duel at Marshy

LAND.—The Baltimore Exchange of Saturday contains the following account of the duel at Marshy Point, reported on Monday in The TRIBUNE:

"At an early hour yesterday morning there was a rumor circulated in the city that a duel had taken place the previous evening in the neighborhood of Marshy Point, between two well-known gentlemen from New-York, the particulars of which, as subsequently ascertained by our reporter, appear to be substantially as follows: The parties, who were Mr. Thomas Bryan and Mr. Samuel Neale, both of New-York City, arrived here with their friends on Thursday, and the meeting took place the same afternoon in a quiet spot in the vicinity of Marshy Point. The weapons used were pistols, and upon the first fire Mr. Neale was hit in the left shoulder, receiving a painful but not dangerous wound, the ball penetrating only the fleshy part of the arm. Mr. Bryan was attended on the ground by Mr. Meredith of Philadelphia, and Mr. Neale by Mr. Geo. Bowdon of New-York. The entire party, we understand, left for home yesterday, Mr. Neale is wound not incapacitating him from traveling. The cause of quarrel, which is said to have taken place at the Union Club in New-York, grew out of a heated discussion between the parties respecting the nationality of the Italian patriot, Garibaldt. A difference of opinion on this Club in New-York, grew out of a heated discussion between the parties respecting the nationality of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi. A difference of opinion on this point led to words, and then to a blow from Mr. Neale, and a subsequent challenge from Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan is between sixty and seventy years of age, and Mr. Neale only a few years younger. Both gentlemen are well known in this city."

Mr. Bryant is about 60, of small size, high toned. and highly cultivated, one of the best connoisseurs of Art in America, polite but quick, and when excited in discussion, gesticulates like an Italian. Mr. Neal is of the same age, six feet high, and athletic in proportion. He gets easily offended, and thus he took offense at some gesticulations habitual to Mr. Bryant, and struck him. Mr. Neal was shot in the same arm which he used in such a vulgar manner.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S MISFORTUNES IN THE CITY.—Christopher Costello left his comfortable home n New-Haven and came to our enterprising city for the purpose of paying his respects to the visitors from Japan, and gratifying himself with the inspection of the other curiosities so abundant in the Empire City. At a late hour on Monday night, while peram-bulating the streets, he stopped at Worth street, where he encountered au obliging young gentleman, named William Brown, who kindly undertook to show Christopher the nearest way to Madison street, a point which he was anxious to make at as early an hour as possible, that he might avail himself of the advantages of a bed. Brown led the way, Christopher followed and soon they reached a dark alley in Little Water street, the region better known as the "Five Points." Here Mr. Brown suddenly met a number of his friends. to whom his friend Costello was introduced, with the usual formalities of that district—a thorough manling at the hands of the new-made acquaintances. Finding that Christopher's exchequer was limited in its details, amounting only to fifty cents, they divested him of his coat, vest, and pants, to make up the balance of their lesires. The scoundrels then fled, and sometime afterward Officer Elder of the Sixth Ward discovered poor Christopher, in his forlorn and penniless condition, and conducted him to the Station-House. Just as Christopher was being fitted out with another suit, his old friend Brown, with a number of other bullies, impudently entered the Station-House. Christopherat one recognized him, and he was arrested. On Tuesday morning he was taken before Justice Kelley and com mitted to the Tombe for trial. Christopher was sent to the House of Detention as a witness

CORNER-STONE. - The Reformed Dutch Church lately wershiping on the corner of Broome and Greene streets will lay the corner-stone of their new church edifice, in Thirty-fourth street, near the north-west corner of Eighth avenue, on Thursday, June 21, at 5 o'clock p. m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, the Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, and by the Pastor, the Rev. Peter Stryker. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Republicans of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, intend holding a ratification meeting at Jones's Hotel, in that village, to-morrow night. The Hon. Minthorne Tompkins and other speakers will address the meeting. A fine delegation from New York is expected, and a boat is chartered to come up to the city after the meet-

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."-A blind Indian be longing to the Senera tribe arrived in New-York a few days since from Niagara County, N. Y., bringing a lot of bead-work articles, which he intended to sell on the street. On Monday, having occasion to move his stand, he employed a German, paying him 50 cents for the job. After proceeding a short distance the German stopped into a bar-room to drink, taking the bex, containing about \$150 worth of property with him, telling the Indian that he would return in a mo-ment; but since that time nothing has been heard of

SWORN INTO OFFICE,-Lawrence Hangan, James Reilly, and John Kerrigan have been appointed members of the Water Police, and Francis McDonough

Assistant Health Warden of the Nineteenth Ward The following officers of the Street Commissioner's Department, in addition to the above, were sworn into

office before the Mayor yesterday:
Ardrew McGown, Martin Ryan, Richard Schofield, John R. Vandervoort, D. McGonigal, James W. Hartell, A. Cockrans, Alex, H. Keech, James Townley, John Bristland, Thomas Base, Patrick Fuzpatrick, Edward Kenney.

The neat and swift steambout Alida will put New-Yorkers who want to go to the country, in daily communication with those pleasant rural resorts West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. She leaves the foot of Jay street at 8:30 a.m., and returning at 6:30

HONOR THE BRAVE.-Capt. Henry Dennis Hickles and Lieut, John Leslie Gilby, of her Majesty's steamer Gladiator, are to be presented with a haudsome testi-monial by the Atlantic Mutnal Insurance Company of New-York, in consideration of the services rendered by the gallant officers in towing the dismasted brig St. Mary about eight hundred miles into St. Thomas. The presents will consist of two handsome gold chron ters and a costly service of plate.

THE CITY INSPECTOR AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES .-Mr. Delavan, having notified Archbishop Hughes, among others, that obedience to the law requiring all marriages to be reported and registered in his office was necessary in all cases, received a letter, of which

the following is the body, in reply:

"I would beg leave to say that nothing is left undone in the church to which I belong which is not in burnous with the best interests of society. Persons purposing to be married are published in their respective churches, on different public occasions, previous to their matrimonial contract. Every precaution is State might have a right to inquire into the manner, the cumstances &c. of such act, and to hold its agent responsits laws. There may be those who will admit the obligat the absence of these conditions, to render the State as soot their stewardship. But I beg leave to say, with the atmosphet for all homan legal authority, that I am not one of the ber. I am prepared for a prison or for a scalled, but I a prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the tious of my conscience in a country like this, in which it that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen.

Expecting a collision with the reverend gentlem the City Inspector fortified his position before going ahead, and wrote a number of letters to that end, to the Corporation Counsel and others; the assurance derived from which was embodied in a second sharps missive to the Archbishop. The latter, on June 13,

"What I stated in a former communication was not, by any means, intended to be construed except as an explanation. I have no wish to claim, either in my own name or in that of the religious community to which I belong, any exception from the laws of the State of the Union. It remains, therefore, for the Corporation Counsel and yourself to proceed in the matter as it is enjoined upon you to do by your eath of office."

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN A. KENNEDY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION,
NEW YORK, June 14, 1999.

JOHN A. KENNEDT, ESQ.—Dear Sir: At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held on the Fist of May, the Board, on accepting your resignation of the office of Suprintendent of Castle Garden, requested me, as Fresident, to express to you their regret at your leaving the station you have held for some years, their high sense of the value of your services to the important interests under their charge, and that personal regard for your character and ability.

My absence on a journey prevented me from before conveying these sentiments of my fellow-Commissioners, in which I must cordially concur.

The Commissioners have long witnessed the unvarying fidelity, the energy, sagacity, and ability, and often, too, the personal courage and firmness with which you have discharged the duties confided to you, and are sensible that it is to these services we over, in a large degree, the success of an establishment full of constant and numerous benefits to the scowers of emigranic landing in our port, ignorant of our laws, customs, and often of our language, and exposed to every sort of fraud and injury. Sensible that the same qualities of mind and character are especially adapted to the sphere of action on which you have now entered, the Commissioners of Emigration, while regretating to loss your services, feel that you are fully justiced in applying thou to a wicher field of action, and they rexuest you to accept their beat wishes for your health and happiness, and the fullest success in your present important public duties.

With much esteren. I am yours.

FORTY THOUSAND COPIES OF CHARLES SUNNER'S FORTY THOUSAND COPIES OF CHARLES SURNEY GREAT SPERCH.—The undersigned has determined to supply the Clerry of the country, each man of them, with a copy of this, the great speech of the century. One thousand dollars is required for this purpose. Such friends of Freedom as desire to share with me the pleasure of this undertaking may inclose their subscriptions to my friend the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, No. 48. Washington street, Boston.

Washington Jail, June 13, 1860.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Jackman held an in-quest yesterday on the body of a colored man, named Joseph Schenck, who was found drowned at the foot of Wall street. The deceased was formerly engaged as a decl hand on board the propeller Sachem, and fell overboard on Monday night. He was twenty years of age, and a native of this State.

Sales of real estate at auction June 19, 1860, by

Casualties.—Mr. John D. Hoyt fell in a fit at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, and striking his head against the curb-stone was severely hurt. ... A laborer named William Vaughan was bady injured in consequence of the giving wayfor a scaffold upon which he was at work, at the corner of Skriieth street and Third avenue. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Joseph Schenck, a col-ored man, 32 years of age, was accidentally drowned by falling overboard from the propeller Sachem, lying at Pier No. 15, E. R. His body bas not yet been recovered.

A Reckless Youth.—George Mercer, a school-boy II years of age, was arrested by Officer Whitcomb of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with arson. It is ulleged that George wilfully threw a lighted match among some fireworks in the store of John Tilford, No. 96 Third avenue.

[Advertisement.] TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE's celebrated SCHIEDAN ARONATIC SCHNAPPS should WOLP'S celebrated Schilzdam Aromatic Schapps should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the city or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invertably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a hoverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggiets, Grocers and Fruit Stores.

"Auso, Wolff's Print Connac,"

"Brandy in Bortles."

"MADRIES, SHEERY, and"
"PORT WINE,"

Families who use Wines should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

Understo Wolffe.

This is the Holiday for families at BARNUM'S This is the Holding for laimines at DARNOW. Meants, with attractions even more numerous then ever. There is just added a wenderful Albino Family, a husband, wife, and child as white as none, with white, silken hair and pink eyes the most astonishing carlesity the world ever saw. The Glant Baby, 7 years old, and weighing 297 lbs. the living What La Re; Aquaria; living Soals, &c., with the interesting performance afternor and evening, cannot surely fall to full that house to its nature of the surely sample of the surely fall to full that house to its nature of the surely sample.

DEATH TO VERMIN. DEATH TO VERMIN.

VERMIN DESTROYER:

VERMIN DESTROYER:

VATER BUGS. ROACHES. GARDEN PLASTS, &c.

Principal Depot No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all drug

[Advertisement.] MRS. WINSLOW,

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Scotting Strutt for Children's Thereurie, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums and reducing all instantantion; will alley all pain, and is serts to regulate the bowels Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relie and health to your inflants. Ferfectly ark in all cases.

Millions of bottles are soid every year in the United States I is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE SYLU SCHETE A BOTTLE.

None genume unless the fac-simile of Currie & Permitted New-York, is on the cutied eventper.

Soid by Druggists throughout the world.

"Family jars," and worse than this, arise so

"Family jars," and worse than this, arise some-times between husband and wife from a want of knowledge in regard to the poenitar characteristics of each other. Adhesive-ness, benevolence, or something else is too large or too small on the part of the one or the other, and honce the disagreement. Now, the better way to settle all deputes, arising from whetever-cause, would be for each to submit themselves to a careful PHRINGODORICAL examination, say by Prof. Fowlers, No. 201 Broadway, each to receive a full switten statement describing all the good and bad qualities for their own information and im-provenical.